MEN YORK BUTTLE, MOREST, JANUARY TO MAL

THE SPIRITS YESTERDAY.

V. HATCH ON SUNBEAMS.

STRONG POLICE FORCE PRESENT.

Messages from the Other World on the Rebellion.

Views of General Andrew Jackson on State of the Country.

What is Done in New York on Sunday,

THE CORA HATCH SENSATION.

the spicy little execute of the previous Sunday.
The half was so ful! that even the ladies who mewbat late were glad to find standing pla ed flannel shirts, came in shortly before the com ed in all parts of the building, and there was no at-

ion, though strictly a scientific one, migh of light, and the wonderful properties of the beams f the sun. Light, she contended, was not necessary of the germination of plants, but only for their colorite effection and fruition. For nearly an hour she discourse that true eloquence, on the varied offices of the sun was, giving much popular information on the science ptics and physiology in a compressed form.

A genterman in the audience wished to know whether the property and the property of the sun integral intelligence.

sem doubtful about the matter; but I do not sak it as a beological question.

Mrs Harct.—If you do not sak it as a theological question you cannot sak it at all, for none but theologians peak of those three-days.

A third questioner hereupon arose and saked whether he sun was an intelligent body, seeing that when it was refered to stand still it obeyed? (Laughter.)

Mrs Harcs (coolly and dispassionately)—As the sun mas never been known to move, I do not think that it reald require much intelligence to obey when commanded a stand still. (Laughter.)

Inquiring individual immediately subsided.

To another question, as to whether light has any insence on mineral life, the lecturer answered in the matter, though in a qualified manner.

As to the inducece of the sun in germinating plants, A young gentleman said he had understood the lecturer to say that unless a seed was put under the ground a could not germinate. He wished to know if this were so.

thou's being put under the earth.

Mrs. Harcz-Dal you see it yourself?

GEFFLEMAN-No, but I believe so.

Mrs. Harcz-No, but I believe so.

Mrs. Harcz-No, but I believe so.

Mrs. Harcz-No, but I believe so.

Brs. Harcz-No, but I believe so.

Bereupon a shock-headed man sitting, or rather jumpgout very near our reporter, much to the derangesut of his notes, if not his nerves, seemed to be struck
an idea evon more brilliant than the light of which the
r lady had been discoursing. He said (apringing up),

Enwe it will. Any man who has been out in the
untry knows it will. I have seen wheat just scattered
the surface of the ground grow, and not only grow,
it produce fruit.

the gentleman could not deny this, and so he caved in.

The gentleman could not deny this, and so he caved in Anoriera (UID NONC.—What color would we have, if there were no light-at all.

Mrs. Harch—Simply he color at all—which is black.

Another cave in.

An old gentleman, with long hair, heroupon got up and wanted to know what was the origin of the sun.

Mrs. Harch—You may as well ask me what is the origin of the atmosphere of your earth—nothing but the earlh itself.

OLD GENTIZHAN—What is the use of your discussing such questions as these? Is it not better to depend upon "Divine revelation than to try to find out what we can't inderstand? Do you believe this?

Mrs. Harch—I believe everything; but I do not know overything, and very few people do.

OLD GESTIZHAN—But the papple who come to hear you love.

Jour Voices—How de you know; hew do you know? Old gentleman disappears.

It is incommission, a arried skinich, to follow up the questions.

Advo Vokus.—How de you know; how do you know?
Old gentleman disappears.
It is impossible, in a brief sketch, to follow up the questons of numerous gentlemen present, and the sharp and rilliant repartee of the Hatch. Her deduction of the basons why it was darker just before the dawn than at my other time, in roply to a question, was really philosophical and drow forth tend applause.
After this she offered a short invocation, and the promoting terminated.

as the people began to move away there were loud ories for McKinley. "Where is McKinley? Bring him out." One man, in a loud and besterous voice, cried out, "We came here to hear McKinley and have not heard him—bring him out it is his turn now!" Mrs. Hatch sat quietly all the while, and the audience moved away without any necessity for calling in the aid of the Stream force of police present.

GENERAL JACKSON ON THE REPELLION. LECTURE FROM THE OTHER WORLD—JEN, JACK-SON AND DANIEL WERSTER AT THE NEW YORK SORUM—JOHN C. CALHOUN DENEUNCED—THE SPIRIT SWEARS THROUGH THE MEDIUM—GEN, JACKSON IN PAYOR OF MISCEGENATION—DANIEL WERSTER TO CLOSE THE LECTURE AND TO DE-CLARE THE PINAL RESULT OF THE WAR, ETC. The following paragraph appeared in our issue of yester-tay, as an advertisement, under the head of 'Religious

General Andrew Jackson on the War, through Ran-olph as medium, at half-past ten o'clock, at the corner i Broadway and Twenty-third atreet. From such an undoubted authority as the old uman of

spon the conduct of the war must be far more-walcable shan any that can possibly be gleaned from past or fature Congressional committees on the subject; and so believmg, our reporter proceeded yesterday to the "Forum" to every word that might fall I rom the lipsot he

cont currency stamp into a large room, over the two-third portions of which were ranged a number of forms of the usual lecture room style. At the lower end of the room was a platform, covered with a dingy stripe of car-

as few chairs. A hat rack being against the wall, minus a few of its original pegs.

If General Jackson evold have only learned in time through the Herath—it such subluvary blazon is permitted to reach the eyes or ears of spirits—that he was impected to address a New York audience in such a tabernacle as the "New York Forum, or Temple of the New Bos congregation," it is a question whether he would have consensed to be present. At all events, if the medium is to be believed, the general was present, though be did nt show in propria personne.

There were but some three or four persons in the room since up to the appointed hour; but soon after that a few A a time came in, until there were perhaps a hundred priment—the male portion paying ten cents each for admix ance, the ladies only half price.

At last a person called upon Dr. Randolph, the locturer and racidium.

If hardours, who said he was suffering from a cold.

Thus mays the spirit again.

A SPIRITUAL COMMENS

IS now being held in that aphore inhabited by disembeded spirits, in which is discussed the great problem of the sincetearth century, and their efforts for the amelioration of the human race will be perfected and carried arts effect by men amongst you at the present day.

**O. C. CALDOUR DISECURCE BY FIRE SPIRIT.

Further saith the spirit. John C. Calboun, the leader and formontor of the troubles in my day on earth, the great starting point from which has grown all the troubles which now desolate the land in thus acting, as thousands and thousands are the day of the dependent of the objects of this great war—the universal freedom of all maskind, no matter what their race, color or sect may be.

this is not, and I forbear.

DANIEL WEISTER TO PINISE UP ON THE WAR.

Thus the spirit concludeth this lecture. My friend Webster has just intimated to me that he would like to close this question, and I therefore leave it in his hands. He will tell you what will be the final result of the war, and therefore I will withdraw.

THE WORLD ABOUT TO END. MESSENGER FROM ABOVE BUT NO ACCOUNT OF THE PLACE ITSELF—ALL THE PROPHETS BEATEN HOL-LOW—SAMUEL SHEPPIELD SNOW THE GREATEST MAN OF THE DAY—NEW THOUGHTS FOR THEOLO-

Samuel Sheffield Snow. This annunciation has taken Bowery. All the religious world is wrong, and Samuel Sheffield Show, together with fifty-one and a half followers are right. Let this impertant proclamation go forth, let the tocain of alarm be sounded, let the kettle to the trumpet epeak, the trumpet to the cannoncers within the cannon to the heavens, the heavens to the earth, saith the prophet Samuel Sheffield Snow, and so believeth

some of the papers of Saturday as an inducement to those who were desirous of ascertaining the latest infor-

mation from above:— .

A New Dispensation.—The congregation which bears the standard to which all the children of God are to be gathered, meets for worship at the Union Buildings, 163 Bowery. Preaching by the "Special Herald of Christ," on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. Seats free. Come

arrived at 163 Bowery at the designated time, three e'clock sharp. This "Special Herald of Christ" was found to be Samuel Sheffield Snow, a gentleman rather advanced in the vale of life and not altogether unknown to the citizens of New York as one who has over and over again sens of New York as one who chas over and over again prophesied the immediate destruction of this corrupted hemisphere. Rumor had it in the Bowery, among those who had read the above advertisement, that some supernatural visitor was about to hold forth. Some were curious to find out the fact by what means this "special herald" had descended from the clouds. Conjectures were made that, probably, in one of the balloon reconscisionates recently made from the army of the Potomac, this mysterious gottleman had accidentally dropped into the aerial monster, and was thus borne to terra firms. And again others remarked that probably in Flooker's operations are also others remarked that probably in Flooker's operations above the clouds at Lockout Mountain, he brought with him this "special herald," ziving him an appositional to the series of the series as pecial embassador from above, it is for the public to Retermine.

determine.

The room where the services were held yesterday afternoon is occupied at present by one of our old Pelows cocieties. The walls are hung with all the paraphernais peculiar to that Order, and this fact gave additional

nails peculiar to that Order, and this fact gave additional mystery to the proceedings.

The announcement that a visitor from above was actually among us, might reasonably be expected to attract a large crowd of persons, but she ordedity of the cligens of the Empire City seems to be at a discount, and the attendance was rather size.

Our reporter went through a numerical calculation for a be purpose of ascertaining the exact number of persons present, each, after a scruthry around the room, came to the following conclusion as to the quantity and quality of the "ispecial heralders:"—women, twenty-one and a half; men, thirty.

brough the Hgrant—its such subjusting blazes is permitted to reach the eyes or ears of spirits—that he was superted to address a New York audience in such a taber-side as the "New York Forum, or Temple of the New Hose congregation," it is a question whether he would have consensed to be present. At all events, if the medium is to be believed, the general was present, though he did nt show in propria personne. At all events, if the medium is to be believed, the general was present, though he did nt show in propria personne. The naif-(woman (it is to be believed the fair sex will nevent—the male portion paying ten cents each for admit ance, the indies only half price.

Af last a person called upon Br. Randolph, the locturer and medium.

Br. harnours, who said he was suffering from a cold, soughed a good deal as he walked to the platform.

On confronting the audience he said:—I am ill, and no today more fit to be abed than here. But furing the last ten or invelve days that I have been platform were some of their distincting marks. All wors alleges were not remark. All wors alleges were not remark. All wors alleges were not invelve days that I have been platform were nonly platform arks. All wors alleges were not remark. All wors alleges were not were not remark. All wors alleges were

Sacred songs for the set, vice of the Sanctuary. Sing your praises with understapting. Published by the Church of Mount Zion.

Prominently peried outside the door of the meeting room was the following.—

"A Book for the Times. The Voice of Elias on Prophecy restored. By Samuel Sheffield Snow, Meassenger of the Coming One. For sale Here."

The services commenced at three eleck precisely, Mr. Samuel Sheffield Snow, the special Herald, taking the raised platform or pulpit at the end of the room. The first hymn taken from the book of sacred songs was then chaunted. After that "The Herald" read from the Bible the elighth chapter of Daniel, which relates to his visions. After getting through with this "The Herald" said (taking up a book, which afterwards proved to be his own "Book for the Times"), "I shall be excused if I road a few comments." Then followed a lengthy quotation from "A Book for the Times," explaining in "The Herald" way the chapter from the Bible which he had just road.

"The Herald," after reading his "Book for the Times," gave the text for his afternoon discourse, which was taken from the twenty-second verse of the sixtistic chapter of Isaiah:—"A little one will become a thousand and a small one a strong action," &c. From this text "The Herald" made a somewhat lengthy discourse, interspersed with startling and prophetic assertions. These assertions, taken in a nutshell, were as follows;—The data fixed for the end of the world was 1844; but it was delayed, and was now hastening to its close. This war was a sign thereof, and the whole of Europe would soon be enveloped in the same fracticidal strife. The only true Church was the one represented by "The Herald," at No. 163 Bowery. Man did not inherit his reward or punishmout immediately after death. He should wait until the day of general resurrection. Amid the moral rubblab of Christendom there were some jewels, but they were very few. The gift of prophecy was a gift given to the Church, and as a matter of course "The Herald" was a prophet. "The Herald

prophet descended.

During the progress of his remarks two gentlemes present (one representing the military service of the country and the other a rather gentlemanly looking civilian) took it into their heads to abscond, and immediately acted on the thought. "The Herald," somewhat wrathful at the interruption, took occasion on their departure to allude to the matter, and remarked that those men who took up their hats and walked out were rebel to God's truth. He could not help giving them a shot is the keel as they retreated.

ong the religious notices in the Sunday HERALD was certain that it was the right place. The door was

CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL.

Talk in the South on Lincoln's Amnesty Proclamation.

The Desperate Condition of the Rebels Confirmed in Private Letters,

200

Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch. HEADQUARTERS, WEST VINGINIA, Jan. 24, 1864.

We have captured a rebel mail. The secrets of the

stances, highly important.

Almost all of the letters contain remarks on the President's ampesty proclamation.

The sufferings anticipated in Rebeldom, the disaffected

state of the citizens of the South, the complaints of the soldiers, the manner in which robel officers high in po-sition are spoken of, &c., all serve, in very many respects, to confirm the reports in circulation in the North-ern papers regarding the condition of the confederacy. One lady, in replying to another, says:—"Your descrip-

tion of the President pains me. I had hoped for better things. It is true we are despondent; but our hope for the future is still strong." This woman admits being a heavy property holder. The weather continues very mild; but the common roads are bardly in passable condi-tion for heavy trains and artillery.

AN EX-PORNIGN MINISTER AND THE PRESIDENTIAL ANNESTY.
Several prominent citizens and rebei officers, one of them a widely known ex-foreign minister, are negotiat-ing to come within our lines under the President's am-nety proclamation.

trip of a small boat to demonstrate the principle of a sub merged paddle wheel was made on Saturday in the bay operate on the principle of the Hunter wheel. In the plan now proposed by Mr. Lloyd, the inventor, the cylin-drical bub on which the floats are placed fills up the space in the box so that there is no dead water, and consequently the force applied results in a direct pull. Themeans used on the trial trip to demonstrate the principle-did not, in our epinion, give an opportunity to fairly test building a larger vessel, say fifty feet in length, with which to more thoroughly prove his assertion that his wheel will give the greatest speed yet attained by a

and size of the boat and other thinge, with fifty revolu-Alons of the wheel, which is but about two feet in diame. ter, the boat made nearly nine knots. This may be conrelopment of the principle before it can be called a secid-

are requested by Mr. Delatour, the Treasurer of the Piremen's Ball Committee, to state that, all the tickets having been disposed of, there will be none sold at the door this evening

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Etna and United Kingdom at New York.

Significant Legislative Warning to Napoleon.

The Mexican Expedition Officially Condemned.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Denmark in Active Preparation for War.

A General War Likely to Busne from the Complications in Germany.

hip Kina, Captain McGulgan, which left Liverpool at three P. M. on the 6th and Queenstown on the 7th of January, arrived at this port early yesterday

Glasgow the 27th of December, and Portland, Me., Janu-ry 21, arrived at this port yesterday evening.

and the City of Cork arrived at Queenstown at six o'cl on the evening of the same day.

The imports of foreign paper have last month shown the fluctuating character that has been observable in their quantities of late, and certainly not increased, but most probably diminished is their aggregate. This would appear to arise from the fact that the importations are now mainly confined to orders, and not, as formerly, to speculative consignments—as the Continental makers have at length shown sighs of tiring in sending paper have at length shown sighs of tiring in sending paper have to be threwn upon the market at any price it would

ratulations to the Emperor and Empress of the French.

The latest American advices excited but little atten-

was very cold, and navigation at many of the Northern

A despatch from Lo

Sir William Hall, late Admiral of the English

In the Corps Legislatt on the 5th instant, several mem

honor of France will permit. The expression of this wish try, and we think the government of the Emperor will

the ultra pacific tone of the Emperor of the French, and is of opinion that such a line of conduct is at this time

The Schleswig-Holstein Question.

shall be upheld with peace; or, if requisite, by force of arms. No life is too costly for the salvation of the father

all, unbestating military obedience in all cases—leads to victory."

His Majesty concludes by saying that he should soon gladly visit the different divisions of the troops.

His Majesty reviewed a large portion of the army on the 3d instant, and was to leave for Frederickstadt on the

4th.

Advices from Copenhagen state that it is generally be-lieved in the capital that a French and also an English fleet will soon appear in the Danish waters.

A Paris telegram questions the truth of this statement; but it gathers some strength from the fact that the British Channel fleet had been ordered home to some port

British Ghames deer an indicate the activity that is negative. The following telegrams indicate the activity that is being displayed by the military:—Corkennagen, Jan. 5, 1864.

About 14,000 men of the reserve have been called out by the Ministry of War.

Response. Jan. 4, 1864.

by the Ministry of War.

RENDERRY, Jan. 4, 1864.

It is reported that the Danish pioneers have left for the Kroneuwork, with instructions to blow up the bridge next the stude bridge immediately on the outbreak of Heative.

Hanoverian and Austrian pioneers, with a small pontoon train, have arrived here. It is eate they will be employed in erecting defences.

Contracts have been made for supplying provisions to the federal troops.

BERLIN. Jan. 5, 1864.

Contracts have been made for supplying provisions to the federal troops.

Brilly, Jan. 5, 1864.

The Thirteenth division has received orders for finnediate concentration in the district of Priegnitz. It is believed that this order indicates an intention on the part of the federal troops to immediately occupy Schleswig.

It is stated that the Vienna Cabinet has positively declared to Prussis that it would not take any action in the question of Schleswig zhould Prussis, in the present state of things, withdraw from the London protocol.

Engagereinforcements are to be sent from Eckenwride to the island of Tehmern. In case of war it is believed that blank attacks will be made from that positions.

The Danes have imposed very heavy requisitions upon the southeastern districts of Schleswig, one demand being for two hundred throe-horse carts, and another for three million pounds of straw.

The semi-official General Correspondents of Vicona publishes an article cautioning the minor German States against acting against Denmark. It expresses doubts registly and independence of States belonging to the Confederation, and says:—The mission of protecting the Confederation, against my chances which might result from European complication belongs only to the great German Provers, and the minor States are mistaken of they think to be able to carry out attacks against Denmark and her possible alice on their own risk.

The Paris Pays asserts that Prussia and Austria are in accord in their determination to econy Schleswig as a security, but only until the King of Denmark shall have seated the engagements entered into in 1851 with those two Powers.

The Lauden Times says the private advices from German European Canada and the minor States are mistaken.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 7, 1864. There is no change to report in the Holstein question.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says there is hardly a statesman or a diplomatist in Vienna who does not think that there will be advecer in Kat spring. The Emperor Francis Joseph is said to have told the head of the War Department that he must be prepared for all continuencies.

Poland.

There is nothing new in regard to the movements of the insurrectionists.

It is stated that two hundred and fifty prisoners, including Count Stanielaus Zamoyaki, were despatched from Warsaw to Siberia on the 2d instant.

disputed.

It is stated that a comprehensive project had been submitted to the National Assembly for an establishment
charged with the express functions of attending to and
reducing the Greek debt.

The War in Mexico.

ENGLISH SYMPATHY WITH THE FRENCH VICTORIES.

[From the London Post (government organ), Jan. 6.]

The present position of the Mexican campaign has been clearly delineated in the Moniteur, which has afforded us considerable information in advance of the public intelligence brought by the last mail. After an inactivity caused chiefly by the season of the year, the French had resumed, in two directions simultaneously, a march to which the feeble opposition of the republican arms no longer imparts the character of real hestilities. * *

From this brief tracing of the movements of the French forces is will be seen that the character of the French dominion in Mexico is now undergoing a great, and at length a rapid, change. Until very lately the French forces were masters only of the comparatively small territory between Vera Cruz and the capital. They have minion in Mexico is now undergoing a great, and at length a rapid, change. Until vory lately the French forces were masters only of the comparatively small territory between Vera Cruz and the capital. They have now pushed out both to the west and to the north. Towards the Pacific it is probable that the great centre of Guadalajara is now in their hands, as well as the important outpost of Valladollid; and, these positions in the hands of the French, the Western States fall almost necessarily under their authority. Nor does it appear that the party of Juarez has had any following in that part of the Mexican confederation; and it becomes, therefore, more easy to acknowledge the probability of the advance of the French forces into the Western States producing a general concurrence in the new government. Moreover, the combination of an effective native force with the French army now serves to relieve the latter in great degree of the character of an invading force. If we turn to the north we find the French authority now carried, in the heart of the country, as far north as the latitude of Tampico. We may also fairly presume that during the past month of December the States of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas have come into the new system, and have acknowledged the government now established at Mexico; for the French and Mexican combined force was within a short distance of San Luis Potosi, the capital, when the last intelligence left.

A glance at the map will show that within the rayon described by these towns and States is comprised the bulk of what is really and vitally the federal State of Mexico. There are still, indeed, beyond this rayon certain outlying provinces or States; and their area, too, is not inconsiderable. But they are thinly peopled. They have little concern in making up either the population or the public opinion of Mexico; they have always lain out loosely around the other States, and they have scarcely a more vital or direct concern with the system of government that may prevail to the scuthward

equivalent to the general recognition of the new regime.

It will not, indeed, follow that the guerilla bands will be thereby suppressed immediately; but there is good reason to anticipate that they will lose much of their political character, and guerillas reduced to a banditi are a social grievance rather than the maintenants of a civil war. In the meantime, to the south of the line of Mexico, Puebla and Vera Cruz, the French authority appears to have been submitted to without much show of opposition, and the story brought by the Etna of the recapture of Puebla by the republicans hardly requires even the confutation which the later dates of the Shannon afford. It has been our lot on several occasions to differ with the policy of the French intervention firthe character which it assumed after the Convention of Soledai; but we cannot truck without a feeling of satisfaction the success which has at length attended the arms of a neighbor and an ally, after so much treasure and blood had been expended, in the work which the French government now seems in a fair way of bringing to a close.

Emigration to the United States.

THE LONDON TIMES WANTE THE IRISE TO REMAIN IN IRELAND.

(From the London Times, Jan. 6.)

Mr. Lincoln's late message to the federal Congress contained a passage which though apparently of slight interest compared with other statements of the manifesto, descress attentive notice and reflection on this side of the Atlantia. "I again," said the Precident, "submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flow ing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency in every field of industry, especially in agriculture and in our mines, as well of iron as the preclous metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here tens of thousands of persons destitute of remunerative occupation are throughg our foreign Consulates, and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them." These words record some remarkable facts. The first effect of the civil war in America was to check emigration to that country, and even to draw some of its population away from it. A few families, it was said, actually returned to Engiand in dismay, while many crossed the Northern frontier and took refuge in Cannad from coming troubles. But this result, though natural in itself, was of ne great duration. The demand for men quickly enhanced the value of the supply. The drain of the war rendered labor scarce, and the extremelses of military service spenied immediate and attractive engagements to the immigrant. A bounty of £156 down and an allotment of land in prospect constitute inducements enough to outweigh the other contingencies of campaigning. So the stream of emigration, as Mr. Lincoln truly states, and as we shall presently explain more particularly, began to flow once more, and is now rushing along in full volume. Still, however, as is confessed, the supply is unequal to the demand, and the Preclican suggests that, instead of taking it as it comes, the federal government has called out for service about 1,000,000 men, of whom it is computed that fully 500,000 have, been killed or disabled. Such a drain creates an extraordinary vacuum in the population, and labor, always valuable in America, is now at an exorbitant premium. The speculations which presumes that more

our own manufacturing counties: but, in the man resents only the ordinary consequence of a su-urgent demand for something which the Old Wo

Commercial Intelligence. THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.
The funds showed continued heaviness and

(From the London Post (city article), Jan. 6.]

In the foreign market the chief dealings were in Mexican bonds, which, upon some purchases by a leading firm, the reported progress of the Franch in Mexico, and the revival of the statemens reliative to the probability of a national bank being established in Mexico, advanced

firm, the reported progress of the French in Mexico, and the revival of the statement relative to the probability of a national bank being established in Mexico, advanced to 37½ a ½.

[From the London Times (City article), Jan. 7.]

Applications for discount at bank yesterday were again moderate. All the markets opened yesterday with increased depression, and became still more dult as Bussiess proceeded. In the afternoon, however, the telegrams from Germany were less unfavorable, and a report then gaining currency, not onlythat proposals for conference had been agreed to by France and England, but that there is reason to believe they will be accepted by the German Powers, a recovery from the previous fall took place.

London Stock Exchange, Jan. 7, 1864.

OPENING PRICES.—Consols, money, 91 a ½ account, February 4, 91½ a ½; new threes, 91 a ½.

American securities flat. Illinois Central shares, 26 a 24 discount; Eric shares, 64 a 66.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liventool, Jan. 6—P. M.

The cotton market on Monday opened buoyantly at still further advance in some descriptions of ½d. a ½d., but it has become quieter, although prices are maintained, sales of the three days 24,000 bales, about 10,000 being for speculation and export.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

Producers have demanded an advance commensurate with the rise in Liverpool, but buyers resist, and business is consequently brought to a stand.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Mesers. Watefield, Nash & Co.; Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report:—Flour in better demand and 6d. deher. Wheat in speculative request at 2d. a 3d. per cental advance, winter red, 5s. 9d. a 9g. 1d. Fouthern red, 9s. 2d. a 9s. 4d. Corn quiet, the stock being larger than expected; mixed, 31s. a 31s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Mesers. Watefield, Nash & Co.; Bigland, Athya & Co. and Gordon, Bruce & Co. report:—Flour in better demand and 6d. dehers. For history is the stock being larger than expected; mixed, 31s. a 31s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.

Mesers. Richardson, Spence

Breadstuffs firmer, and wheat is, per quarter dearer. Sugar brisk, and 6d. a is. higher. Coffee firm at full prices. Tea in good demand, and partially rather dearer. Rice firm. Tallow-Y. C. 42s. a 42s. 6d. Linseed ell 35s. 9d. Spirits of turpentine—73s. 6d. for French.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

The sales of cotton to-day 1,000 bales. The market is tending downward, closing dull and mactive at a decline of yesterday's prices.

Breadstuffs buoyant:
Provisions steady and unchanged, except lard, which is tending upward.

Priroleum firm; refined, Is 10d.

The European Steamers. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE DAMASCUE. PORTLAND, Jan. 24-Midnight

southwest. Passing clouds. NON-ARRIVAL OF THE CAMAD. There are no signs of the Canada. The weather is thick

and mild, with indications of rain.

City Intelligence. about half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, and soon

FIRE IN CREAT STREET.-About five o'clock yesterday Fine is Chener Street.—About five o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the cooperage establishment of A. T. Briggs, Nos. 234 and 236 Cherry streets it originated in the rear part, in a new building used for storage of melasses hogsheads and hoops. The firement prevented the finner from extending into the main building, and thus prevented considerable damage. The rear part, together with the contents, was totally destroyed. Loss on stock by fire and water about \$10,000. Insured for \$3,000 on stock and \$3,000 on building. Captain Jamison and his mes were on the ground and rendered efficient aid. The Exempt Engine Company were ordered out, and were engaged with their steamer nearly all days Sunday in extinguishing the fire in the ruins. The cause of the fire is unknown at present.

Smocking Railragad Castalty.—Barnard Lawler, a lad

SHOCKING RAILBOAD CASUALTY.—Barnard Lawler, a lad SECCUSIO RAILEGAD CASCALIV.—Barbard Lawer, a lace about twelve years of age, was run over on Saturday evening, corner of Second avenue and Thirty-second street, by one of the Second Avenue Railroad care, and was most rightfully injured. His right arm, thigh and his left leg are crushed in such a manner that it is thought impossible for him to recover. The lad was conveyed the Bellevus Hospital by officer Rese, of the Twenty-first precinct. He lives with his parents at 170 East Thirty second street.

The Pitteburg and Fort Wayne Railread Strike.
Privates, Jan. 23, 1864.
The strike on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad
still continues, and no business can be done. The loss to
the road is estimated at twenty thousand dollars per day.

Mss. McChellan and Hga Imman Nusse.—The Green Bay Advocate states that old "Aust" Polly Doxstator, a motherly Onerda squaw, living about six miles from that city, was the nurse of the new Mss. General McClellan, Several weeks since "Aunt" Polly conceived the idea of sending her photograph to Mss. M., and asking hers in return. Mrs. McClellan was evidently much gratified at the remembrance of her old nurse, for she not only send her photograph to Polly, but accompanied it with a hand-nome sum of money, which she may have the satisfied, tion of knowing was well and worthly bestowed.